

63
Restricted

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

26 January - 1 February

1947

Number 5

SECTION	I - General
SECTION	II - Welfare
SECTION	III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION	IV - Dental Affairs
SECTION	V - Nursing Affairs
SECTION	VI - Supply
SECTION	VII - Preventive Medicine
SECTION	VIII - Social Security
SECTION	IX - Vital Statistics
SECTION	X - Medical Service
SECTION	XI - Consultant
SECTION	XII - Memorandum to I.J.G.

Restricted

Restricted

SECTION I

GENERAL

Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletins

Various divisions of the Public Health and Welfare Section are preparing technical bulletins. They will be designated "TB-PH (Technical Bulletin, Public Health and Welfare Section)" followed by the Division name and bulletin number and will be distributed to each M.G. team in Japan. Bulletins will be numbered consecutively by Division. A limited number of file copies will be maintained and may be secured from the Public Health and Welfare Section upon request. Certain of these bulletins will be turned over to the Ministry of Welfare for translation, reproduction and distribution to prefectural health officials.

T.B.'s entitled, "Duties of Military Government Health Officers"; "Duties of Military Government Welfare Officers"; "Duties of Military Government Veterinary Officers" and "Foreign Nationals" will not be translated into Japanese, nor will English translations be given to the Japanese. The purpose of the above mentioned bulletins is for the guidance of the Military Government Health and Welfare Officers only.

The remaining technical bulletins are for the guidance of Military Government Health and Welfare Officers and Japanese health officers. It is intended that they should serve to coordinate all Military Government Health and Welfare activities between the various Military Government teams and between the teams and the prefectural governments. They will be of great value in standardizing public health practices and procedures throughout Japan. They will also serve to facilitate instruction and surveillance of health and welfare activities throughout the nation.

Additional bulletins will be prepared and distributed from time to time as the need arises.

Two bulletins entitled, "Duties of Military Government Health Officers" and "Duties of Military Government Welfare Officers" were distributed on 10 January 1947. T.B.'s covering smallpox, tuberculosis, meat inspection and dairy inspection have been prepared and will be distributed in the near future.

SECTION II

WELFARE

Public Assistance

The English Edition of the Imperial Japanese Government Official Gazette, dated 9 September 1946, has been received which includes Law No. 17 - "Daily Life Protection Law" on pages 1-4.

Mimeographed copies of that portion of the English Edition dealing with the "Daily Life Protection Law" have been procured for the information of Military Government Teams and are being enclosed in this issue of the Weekly Bulletin.

Central Social Undertaking Committee

This committee was organized in December 1946 to study, discuss and make recommendations to the Health and Welfare Ministry on all matters relating to public welfare. (Reference: Weekly Bulletin, for period 15 Dec - 21 Dec, 1946, page 3 same subject.)

It is now known as the "Central Social Work Committee" and one of its first responsibilities was, to study and make specific recommendations on the vagrant child problem as requested by the Health and Welfare Ministry on 11 December 1946.

Restricted

Restricted

The Committee, after preliminary studies, realized the need of a welfare program for children in general and have presented to the Health and Welfare Ministry, in draft form, recommendations on a proposed "Children Welfare Law."

Children Welfare Law (Proposed)

Conferences are now being held with officials of the Social Affairs Bureau, Health and Welfare Ministry to study the recommendations on a proposed "Children Welfare Law" by the Central Social Work Committee.

The draft of the proposed "Children Welfare law" is in three sections, namely; (1) General Principles (2) Provisions for Health and Culture of Children and Pregnant Women (3) Provisions for the Protection of Problem Children and Waifs.

Considerable time will be necessary to perfect the draft of the proposed "Children Welfare Law" but it is anticipated that it will be in final form for presentation to the Diet, for their consideration, within two months.

School Lunch Program

The school lunch program which was inaugurated by the Education Ministry in cooperation with the Health and Welfare Ministry on 23 December 1946 is progressing satisfactorily.

The program is expanding in the larger urban centers and it is anticipated that over 2,000,000 city school children will be benefiting from this program at the close of this month.

It is reported that approximately 3,000,000 country school children are now included in local (village areas) school lunch programs which at present are supported entirely by local contributions and purchases.

Foreign Nationals

Complaint has been received from the American Consul at Yokohama that within the last few days his office has been swamped with birth certificates received through the mail from Nisei-Americans. Each Nisei who wishes to establish his American citizenship is required to bring his birth certificate in person to the American Consulate (Yokohama). Prefectural officials should be informed of this fact and Nisei who approach military government officers concerning this matter should be so informed.

Nisei, though American born, are not entitled to the Foreign Nationals' ration until certified as American citizens by a certificate issued by the American Consul.

Coordinating Committee for Young Women's Welfare

A national level "action" committee to be known as the "Coordinating Committee for Young Women's Welfare," was inaugurated in Tokyo this week to study the problems of young women (former factory workers and others) and to coordinate activities in this field to prevent young girls from falling into illicit relationships.

Represented at the organization meetings were the following: Japanese Red Cross, Salvation Army, W.C.T.U, Y.W.C.A., Y.M.C.A., All-Japan Religious Association, Catholic Charities, Welfare, Education, Home and Justice Ministries.

2
Restricted

Restricted

All of these agencies have been active in varying degrees in certain fields of social and welfare rehabilitation and now with intelligent and mutual cooperation between these public and private agencies real progress in this subject field is expected. Sub-committees have been designated in the following fields: rescue and protection; medical and mental treatment; housing and rehabilitation; vocational training and guidance and placement. Attention of the public is to be called to the problems of many young girls through news stories, editorials, movie shorts, and other media in an all out effort to gain national support.

SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported that no new outbreaks of disease occurred during the period 26 January - 1 February 1947.

Monthly Meat Inspection Report for November 1946

Following is a summary of the monthly meat inspection report for November 1946, submitted by the veterinary Hygiene Section, Ministry of Health and Welfare:

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep & Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	24,694	822	377	5589	6733
Condemned ante mortem	-	-	-	-	-
Condemned post mortem					
Total	13	2	-	-	5
Partial	476	12	-	46	320
Viscera	4,222	51	-	1,570	829

Monthly Dairy Inspection Report for November 1946

Following is a summary of the monthly dairy inspection report for November 1946 submitted by the Veterinary Hygiene Section, Ministry of Health and Welfare:

Special Milk

<u>Farm Inspections</u>	2
Samples examined.....	7
Over bacterial standards a/.....	0
Under butterfat standards A/.....	0
<u>Plant Inspections</u>	5
Over bacterial standards a/.....	0
Under butterfat standards A/.....	1

Ordinary Milk

<u>Farm Inspections</u>	5,564
Samples examined.....	7,592
Over bacterial standards c/..	645
Under butterfat standards d/.	822

Restricted

Restricted

Plant Inspections..... 3,229

Over bacterial standards c/..... 265
Under butterfat standards d/..... 411

Goat Milk

Farm Inspections..... 42

Samples examined..... 71
Over bacterial standards c/..... 9
Under butterfat standards d/..... 0

a/ - 50,000 per cc.
b/ - 3.3 per cent.
c/ - 2,000,000 per cc.
d/ - 3.0 per cent.

SECTION IV

DENTAL AFFAIRS

A conference of orthodontia instructors met in Tokyo to determine the curriculum of the new courses to be established in the dental schools.

SECTION V

NURSING AFFAIRS

Education

The affiliation with the Matsuzawa Hospital has been changed as follows: The third year students will attend 1 April 1947 for a three week period. The next senior class of students will be sent in groups of 30, the first of each month beginning June 1947, for a period of three weeks. Tuition fee of ¥300 per group will be paid by the school. Lecture fees will be paid depending on the number of lectures. The students will commute.

Demonstration School of Nursing

The hospital census (patients) as of 24 January showed a total of 206; as of 31 January, 234. There has been a gradual increase since the Demonstration school has been in operation.

Japanese National Association (Nurses and Midwives)

The Educational committee of the Clinical Nurses section of the Association have made plans for a one month course to be given to supervisors and superintendents of hospitals. This will be given in Central Red Cross Hospital in Tokyo in March 1947. This course is to help prepare the nurses, in charge of the training school programs of the many training school changes that will be taking place in the near future and for a better understanding of the problems of the students who will be going into the schools of nursing from the new programs.

SECTION VI

SUPPLY

Production

Production program for mixing and milling 10% DDT Dust and DDT residual effect spray has been initiated. This program will provide

Restricted

Restricted

sufficient quantities for civilian needs at an early date. Reports are reaching this section that Military Government units are requesting DDT products through Japanese channels. The program is not sufficiently advanced to permit a change in the normal supply system. It is expected that this change can be made on or about 1 March 1947. Announcement will be made in later weekly bulletins of the actual date for beginning of the distribution of these products through Japanese channels.

Production of DDT Dusters during period 20 - 25 January was 2618. No spraying equipment was produced during this period. New program of production for spraying equipment will be started on or about 1 February. Production of DDT Dusters and spraying equipment is sufficient to permit export of small requirements for Korea.

A total of 100 pounds of *Stephania Cepharantha* (crude drug) was shipped to the St. Louis Medical Depot in compliance with request of the War Department. This crude drug is to be used for medical department research.

A complete survey of Japan, to determine the number of photoroentographic machines which may be utilized for anti-tuberculosis campaign, has been made. This survey indicates a total of 365 machines which are in excellent condition and 121 machines which require repair. Additional information is being obtained as to advisability of repairing these machines. Production of photoroentographic machines has been started. Large scale production will not be realized until the month of March. Production of 35 mm film for this program is delayed due to strikes, inadequate coal supply and fulfillment of orders for x-ray film.

Santonin, a widely used drug which hereto had been previously imported from the U.S. will be produced in such quantities in Japan as to take care of their needs in the future.

The production of anesthetic ether is steadily increasing. Present production schedule is 600 kilograms monthly.

Distribution

Plans are being prepared by the Japanese Central Liaison Office, in coordination with the Welfare and Finance Ministries, for the procurement and financing of medical supplies for Japanese Nationals employed for the Occupation Forces.

Narcotics

A Tokyo narcotic squad has been appointed by the Metropolitan Police Board as a result of conferences between police officials and the Narcotic Control Officer. The narcotic squad, composed of ten police investigators, will work in close liaison with Tokyo-To narcotic officials on narcotic thefts, burglaries and robberies and other related narcotic violations. An orientation lecture on the modus operandi of such a squad working with Federal Narcotic Agents in the United States was given the officers by the Narcotic Control Officer. More effective enforcement in combating narcotic crime in Tokyo should result from the organization of this police squad.

Representative stocks will be in the hands of all central wholesalers within a few days as the result of large movements of cleaned and repackaged former military narcotics between Tokyo and Osaka. Arrangements for shipment by rail were completed by the Ministry of Welfare and the Transportation Ministry. The narcotics were shipped with an armed police guard and reached their destinations without mishap.

Restricted

Restricted

Some procurators in Japanese courts have failed to realize narcotic violators may be punished with penal servitude and ¥5000. Heretofore a combination sentence was not possible. The Ministry of Justice is being directed to bring this to the attention of all procurators.

SECTION VII

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

A report was received of an alleged outbreak of food poisoning among school children in Osaka. Investigation showed the symptoms consist of urticaria only, no vomiting, diarrhea or fever being reported. Some 2500 of the approximately 28,000 children participating in the school lunch program were affected. The reactions, apparently a protein allergy, were said to have been traced to tinned beef used in the program. Laboratory examination and cultures failed to demonstrate any growth of organisms. An interesting phenomenon was the distribution of reactions by age, the frequency increasing progressively from the first through the sixth grade.

Typhus Control

Study of most of the cases of typhus from three prefectures confirmed by Weil-Felix test show a high percentage of murine typhus during November 1946, thru January 1947. This emphasizes the importance of rodent and flea control as an addition to the control measures designed for louse-borne typhus. The personnel dusting and spraying in the home of the suspect typhus case should be instructed to look for and dust thoroughly rat runs, rat burrows, nests, etc. in the immediate environs of the case.

Be on guard against public health officers who fail to report cases. An instance was recently found where cases occurring from September thru December were "hoarded". Forty-two cases were reported as a "lump sum" the first part of January.

Venereal Disease Control

Syphilis in Pregnancy

Pregnant women infected with syphilis offer one of the most important groups that can benefit by modern venereal disease control methods. One of the most satisfying experiences for the venereologist is to be able to assure mothers of a non-infected baby if proper treatment is taken.

Hospitals, private physicians, clinics, and midwives should be strictly enjoined to obtain at least one STS on every pregnant woman. Treatment begun before the fifth month of pregnancy will practically assure the mother of a baby free from syphilis.

In the treatment of these mothers, public facilities under the close supervision of the Military Government Health Officer should be offered free if necessary. Accepted treatment schedules should be followed and treatment should be continuous throughout pregnancy. These patients are deserving of penicillin mapharsen and bismuth.

Most pregnant women take treatment very well, but the clinician should be especially instructed to question the patients carefully at each visit for reactions to the previous treatment.

Pregnancy "dampens" the signs and symptoms of syphilis so that the majority of pregnant women are unaware of the existence of the disease.

Restricted

Restricted

Get a blood test on all pregnant women. Babies need not be born with syphilis.

Sanitation

Water Supplies

The following municipal supplies are being operated and chlorinated under the supervision of the Eighth Army and have been, or are in the process of being, placed on the list of supplies classed as "potable without further treatment":

Tokyo	Kyoto
Yokohama	Kawasaki
Yokosuka	Sendai

Information regarding the procedure to be followed to have a supply approved is being distributed by the water supply engineer, L-5 Section, Eighth Army Engineer, Headquarters, Eighth Army.

Sewers

Cleaning and repairing sewer projects have been going on in Tokyo-To, Yokohama, Kanagawa, Kofu and several other prefectures with a varying degree of success. Generally, however, the accomplishments have far more than justified the expenditure of money and effort. Emphasis is being put on this type of work as being not only important for the health of the public, but an excellent way of utilizing unemployed labor.

Insect and Rodent Control

The chief function of the sanitary teams at the present time is disinfestation work and rodent control for the control of typhus. There are in each prefecture sufficient personnel that are trained in methods of disinfestation and other phases of insect and rodent control to carry on any program that might be necessary in the control of typhus.

Plans for the 1947 mosquito control program are being studied. The production of pyrethrum emulsion, creosote solutions and antu, is being carried on satisfactorily and it is thought that ample quantities of these materials are available at the present time and can be expanded to meet any future exigency.

SECTION VIII.

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Health Insurance

Recently a survey was made of a Health Insurance Office in Tokyo-To. This office serves as the collecting agency for all industries, in a certain area, who have more than 5 but less than 300 employees and are carrying membership in the Collective Health Insurance Association. This insurance area does not have a central hospital or clinic. Those desiring medical care are allowed to go to one of the listed insurance doctors of their own choice. The same privilege prevails as to hospitalization. It was reported that approximately 4% of the total membership is about the average requesting medical care. Representatives of the associations were of the opinion that a central clinic would not only be economical but more efficient in rendering adequate medical care and would increase interest in the general health program.

National Health Insurance

A survey of several National Health Insurance Associations in the

Restricted

Restricted

vicinity of Tokyo revealed the information that each association would be operating at a deficit unless additional government subsidies are received. Plans are being made to request increased premium fees from members but it is the general opinion that additional government subsidies should be assured for meeting the inflation before increasing members contributions. An adjustment in the rationing of medical supplies is considered necessary in order for the associations in the rural districts to obtain an adequate supply of medical items.

SECTION IX

VITAL STATISTICS

Registration problems in Kure and Hiroshima were studied. Tentative plans were made for testing the completeness of the registration of births and deaths in these cities.

The Advisory Committee on Vital Statistic to the Cabinet Bureau of Statistics had its tenth meeting. The Advisory Committee on Vital Registration to the Justice Ministry had its fourth meeting.

SECTION X

MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

There were 3,081 hospitals reported for the period ending 13 December 1946 with a bed capacity of 216,206 of which 106,073 were occupied. During this period 265,396 out patients were treated.

In a meeting of all divisions of Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP, with representatives of Japan Council on Medical Education, Ministry of Welfare and officials of the Public Health Institute, the tentative curriculum for training public health officers was approved. Health officers who are to receive this three months' refresher course will be selected from the field by officials of the prefectures who will recommend them to the Ministry of Welfare for training by the newly re-organized Public Health Institute. Instruction will begin early in April.

SECTION XI

CONSULTANTS

Nutrition

Nutrition surveys for families of special workers, covering coal mines, copper mines and railroad employees are shown in the attached surveys.

Restricted

Restricted

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN - 1946

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

FAMILIES OF SPECIAL WORKERS

1. Kosaka Copper Mine in Akita
2. Railway Workers of Tokyo

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day

	<u>AKITA COPPER MINE</u>			<u>TOKYO RAILWAY</u>		
	May	August	November	May	August	November
<u>Number</u>	1109	1186	1257	627	616	617
<u>Pop. Ratio</u> <u>Adult Unit</u> <u>No. persons</u>	0.864	0.830	0.844	0.815	0.806	0.814
<u>Protein</u>						
Animal	12.2	6.4	16.8	13.9	14.0	15.6
Végetable	38.2	52.4	38.2	46.6	59.8	42.9
Total	50.4	58.8	55.0	60.5	73.8	58.5
<u>Fat</u>	44.8	6.1	12.2	10.2	19.1	11.9
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	293.0	315.2	351.5	327.2	344.7	402.7
<u>Calories</u>						
Portion	1092	1177	1549	1035	1198	1249
Free Market	245	269	138	561	529	607
Home Production	76	135	-	24	99	58
Gift	-	3	-	66	70	88
Total	1413	1584	1687	1686	1896	2002

Source: Imperial Japanese Government.

9
Restricted

Restricted

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita per Day
from Nutrition Surveys - Japan - 1946

	<u>AKITA COPPER MINE</u>			<u>TOKYO RAILWAY</u>		
	May	August	November	May	August	November
<u>Grains</u>						
Rice	303.5	262.0	372.0	238.3	66.0	238.4
Wheat	-	1.1	2.5	} 143.7	291.9	56.9
Barley	-	-	2.2		18.5	18.4
Others	0.8	4.8	-	4.1	13.1	1.7
Total	304.3	267.9	376.7	386.1	389.5	315.4
<u>Nuts, Etc.</u>	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.9
<u>Potatoes</u>						
Sweet	-	-	44.2	36.4	7.5	524.4
White	9.4	502.6	133.0	17.5	126.9	19.3
Others	1.0	-	2.0	14.9	-	28.8
Total	10.4	502.6	179.2	68.8	134.4	572.5
<u>Sugars</u>	-	-	-	8.9	5.3	1.1
<u>Oils</u>	0.2	0.7	-	0.5	4.9	2.3
<u>Legumes</u>						
Soya	-	-	0.7	} 28.4	2.4	1.4
Soya products	-	-	8.7		20.2	9.8
Other beans	1.2	-	6.2	1.8	1.1	3.6
Total	1.2	-	15.6	30.2	23.7	14.8
<u>Animal Foods</u>						
Fish	52.0	38.0	104.7	41.6	39.4	68.7
Meat, Poultry	1.0	-	0.6	1.2	18.6	5.5
Eggs	0.2	-	-	1.2	1.2	1.4
Milk	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.4
Total	53.2	38.0	105.3	44.0	59.4	76.0
<u>Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables</u>	33.5	524.4	249.7	166.1	193.8	77.7
<u>Other Fruits & Vegetables</u>						
Citrus, Tomatoes	0.1	4.6	-	1.3	25.1	4.0
Other Fruits	-	-	0.8	-	25.8	8.3
Other Veg.	254.7	25.0	36.4	72.5	163.9	188.8
Total	254.8	29.6	37.2	73.8	214.8	201.1
<u>Seaweeds</u>	1.1	1.2	0.5	4.9	1.8	5.2
<u>Processed Veg.</u>						
Dried	7.5	-	-	2.3	1.0	0.3
Pickled	1.1	17.0	72.8	14.7	27.1	25.2
Total	8.6	17.0	72.8	17.0	28.1	25.5
<u>Flavours</u>	12.4	20.9	18.5	14.6	19.4	24.3
<u>Others</u>				14.8		

Restricted

Restricted

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

FAMILIES OF SPECIAL WORKERS

Average of 4 Coal Mines

1. Hokkaido - Bibai Coal Mine
2. Fukushima - Joban Coal Mine
- * 3. Fukuoka - Mitsui Miike and Mitsui Yamano Coal Mines.

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day

	February	May	August	November
<u>Number</u>	189	3595	3577	3518
<u>Pop. Ratio</u>				
<u>Adult Unit</u>				
No. persons	0.852	0.877	0.864	0.899
<u>Protein</u>				
Animal	7.7	14.9	7.2	15.6
Vegetable	46.6	46.5	64.7	59.4
Total	54.3	61.4	71.9	75.0
<u>Fat</u>	-	10.0	14.4	16.1
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	-	350.1	391.4	465.4
<u>Calories</u>				
Ration	1342	1453	1404	1844
Free Market	178	284	247	403
Home Production	16	46	313	152
Gift	35	33	46	26
Total	1571	1816	2010	2425

* Only Inasuki Coal Mine in Fukuoka was surveyed in February.

Source: Imperial Japanese Government.

Restricted

Restricted

COAL MINES

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita per
Day from Nutrition Surveys - Japan - 1946

	February	May	August	November
<u>Grains</u>	No Date			
Rice		363.1	108.0	266.1
Wheat		} 11.0	173.4	142.5
Barley			10.7	3.3
Others		4.1	69.8	8.1
Total		378.2	361.9	420.0
<u>Nuts, Etc.</u>		-	0.06	0.2
<u>Potatoes</u>				
Sweet		123.1	14.4	295.2
White		5.4	346.0	78.2
Others		5.6	0.9	30.4
Total		134.1	361.2	403.8
<u>Sugars</u>		0.03	0.03	0.4
<u>Oils</u>		0.1	1.6	2.6
<u>Legumes</u>				
Soya		} 15.4	19.6	2.4
Soya Products			14.1	15.0
Other beans		0.9	15.3	18.8
Total		16.3	49.0	36.2
<u>Animal Foods</u>				
Fish		85.0	26.0	88.2
Meat, Poultry		0.5	0.6	2.6
Eggs		1.2	1.1	0.3
Milk		1.1	2.1	1.5
Total		87.8	29.8	92.6
<u>Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables</u>		314.1	304.1	184.7
<u>Other Fruits & Vegetables</u>				
Citrus, Tomatoes		0.2	38.7	0.6
Other Fruits		0.01	13.1	4.5
Other Veg.		87.0	134.3	228.0
Total		87.2	186.1	233.1
<u>Seaweeds</u>		6.8	8.1	1.5
<u>Processed Veg.</u>				
Dried		3.1	0.4	0.4
Pickled		40.4	18.8	91.7
Total		43.5	19.2	92.1
<u>Flavours</u>		12.6	15.8	26.0
<u>Others</u>		12.0		

Restricted

Restricted

SECTION XII

MEMORANDUM TO IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

NONE

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

3 Incls:

1. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan - week ending 25 January 1947, with digest.
2. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan for 4 week period ending 25 January 1947, with digest.
3. Weekly Summary Report of Venereal Diseases in Japan - week ending 25 January 1947.

Restricted

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDING 25 JANUARY 1947

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	67	19	273	36	13	1	21	6
AOMORI	10	1	36	9	1	-	3	-
IWATE	9	-	31	8	2	-	3	-
MIYAGI	12	2	37	4	1	-	11	1
AKITA	9	1	63	4	3	1	6	1
YAMAGATA	20	2	95	10	-	-	7	3
FUKUSHIMA	NP	NP	36	-	NP	NP	1	-
IBARAKI	8	2	27	2	1	-	9	3
TOCHIGI	7	1	25	4	-	-	5	-
GUMMA	5	6	23	9	1	-	3	1
SAITAMA	14	1	45	4	2	1	6	2
CHIBA	22	2	64	3	-	-	3	1
TOKYO	52	10	177	31	6	2	26	10
KANAGAWA	20	-	59	6	1	-	3	1
NIIGATA	21	2	73	7	4	1	9	3
TOYAMA	8	1	22	2	-	-	-	1
ISHIKAWA	14	-	40	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUI	3	-	49	1	-	-	10	4
YAMANASHI	4	-	7	-	-	-	2	-
NAAGANO	11	1	45	4	1	-	1	-
GIFU	9	2	17	2	1	1	1	1
SHIZUOKA	12	1	37	4	3	1	13	2
AICHI	42	5	124	9	6	1	7	1
NAI	19	2	77	3	-	-	-	1
SHIGA	6	1	15	2	-	-	2	-
KYOTO	14	-	44	3	7	-	28	2
OSAKA	5	1	37	2	1	1	4	1
HYOGO	24	6	101	7	-	1	4	1
FABA	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	29	1	38	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTOPI	9	1	20	3	-	-	1	-
SHIMANE	25	-	38	2	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	8	-	50	3	-	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	10	-	41	4	-	-	2	1
YAMAGUCHI	9	-	61	5	-	-	4	2
TOKUSHIMA	3	-	22	1	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	7	-	18	-	1	1	9	1
EHIME	30	2	133	12	-	-	3	1
KOCHI	6	-	21	1	2	-	3	2
FUKUOKA	63	-	261	9	1	-	5	2
SAGA	26	-	95	7	-	-	5	-
NAGASAKI	16	-	68	5	1	-	2	5
KUMAMOTO	6	-	21	-	1	-	1	3
OITA	32	2	107	12	1	-	2	1
MIYAZAKI	17	1	57	5	1	-	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	20	4	76	16	1	-	3	2
TOTAL	764	80	2810	262	63	12	232	66
RATE								
Current	54.5	5.7	50.1	4.7	4.5	0.9	4.1	1.2
Previous	57.5	5.1	--	--	5.1	0.7	---	---

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDING 25 JANUARY 1947

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	10	2	53	8	4	-	7	-
AOMORI	1	3	26	6	-	-	2	-
IVATE	3	1	13	1	1	-	1	-
MIYAGI	4	-	35	1	-	-	3	-
AKITA	1	-	5	-	-	-	1	-
YAMAGATA	7	2	35	9	3	-	10	1
FUKUSHIMA	NP	NP	42	1	NP	NP	3	-
IBARAKI	11	1	37	1	4	-	13	1
TOCHIGI	-	-	14	-	-	-	2	-
GUUMA	4	3	14	4	2	-	4	-
SAITAMA	7	-	21	-	-	2	2	3
CHIBA	5	1	37	2	5	-	13	-
TOKYO	17	5	65	11	3	-	24	1
KANAGAWA	9	2	68	7	1	-	10	1
NIIGATA	13	4	26	7	-	-	4	-
TOYAMA	11	1	16	3	2	-	3	-
ISHIKAWA	2	-	4	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUI	2	-	22	-	-	-	3	-
YAMANASHI	3	-	6	-	-	-	1	-
NIIGANO	8	2	24	3	1	-	8	-
GIFU	8	-	26	-	2	-	6	-
SHIZUOKA	12	1	42	2	10	-	17	-
AICHI	10	1	30	2	3	-	10	-
MIE	15	2	41	3	5	-	10	-
SHIGA	2	-	6	-	1	-	2	-
KYOTO	6	-	17	6	-	-	2	1
OSAKA	4	2	18	2	3	-	12	-
HYOGO	4	1	46	3	-	-	2	-
NAHA	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	22	3	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	2	1	12	2	2	-	2	-
SHIMANE	7	-	21	2	1	-	2	-
OKAYAMA	6	-	36	1	-	-	2	-
HUPOSHIMA	15	2	48	4	2	-	7	-
YAMAGUCHI	2	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	3	-	30	1	-	-	2	2
KAGAWA	8	-	20	7	-	-	4	-
EHIME	6	-	13	1	-	-	1	-
KOCHI	10	1	22	3	2	-	6	-
FUKUOKA	4	-	33	2	1	-	5	-
SAGI	5	-	13	-	1	-	4	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	5	-	2	-	3	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	4	-	-	-	2	-
OITA	2	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
MIYAZAKI	4	-	12	1	1	1	6	1
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	255	38	1100	110	62	3	224	11
RATE								
Current	18.2	2.7	19.6	2.0	4.4	0.2	4.0	0.2
Previous	23.5	1.6	--	--	5.1	0.0	--	--

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDING 25 JANUARY 1947

PREFECTURE	SPALL FOX				EPIDEMIC TYPHUS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	5	-	-	-	15	4
AKOMORI	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
IVATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	1
AKITA	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	-	-
IBAPAKI	1	-	15	1	1	-	6	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
SAITAMA	-	-	1	-	1	1	10	2
CHIBA	7	-	13	2	1	-	8	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	17	-	59	2
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	3	-	8	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	3	-	9	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	8	-	56	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
OSAKA	2	-	7	-	6	-	10	-
HYOGO	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	3	-	7	-
TOTTORI	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
SHIMANE	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	3	-	7	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	4	1	-	-	1	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	6	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	21	0	67	5	55	1	240	13
RATE								
Current	1.5	0.0	1.2	0.1	3.9	0.1	4.3	0.2
Previous	1.1	0.1	---	---	5.4	0.1	---	---

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDING 25 JANUARY 1947

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	6	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	5	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	1	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	NR	NR	6	-	NR	NR	-	-
IBARAKI	6	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SHIBA	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	8	-	33	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	12	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	3	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	8	-	32	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	4	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	6	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	9	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	9	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
MIYA	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	3	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	4	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	3	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	23	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	7	-	29	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	5	-	27	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	2	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	22	-	94	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	6	-	35	1	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	5	-	31	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	150	0	635	1	0	0	0	0
RATE								
Current	10.7	0.0	11.3	0.02	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Previous	15.4	0.0	---	---	0.0	0.0	---	---

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDING 25 JANUARY 1947

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	8	-	21	-	10	1	22	2
AOMORI	1	-	4	-	-	-	4	1
IWATE	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
MIYAGI	-	-	5	-	2	-	5	-
AKITA	1	-	6	-	-	-	2	-
YAMAGATA	2	-	4	-	1	-	2	-
FUKUSHIMA	NP	NP	5	-	NP	NP	1	-
IBARAKI	3	-	3	-	-	2	8	4
TOCHIGI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
SAITAMA	2	-	4	-	6	1	8	1
CHIBA	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
TOKYO	12	-	37	-	8	2	26	7
KANAGAWA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-
TOYAMA	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	1	-	3	-	1	-	1	-
GIFU	-	-	2	-	2	1	2	1
SHIZUOKA	3	-	3	-	2	-	3	-
AICHI	4	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
NAI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	3	-	5	-	-	1	2	1
KYOTO	6	-	27	1	2	-	4	1
OSAKA	3	-	10	-	-	-	11	3
HYOGO	1	-	5	-	2	1	7	2
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-
SHIMANE	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
OKAYAMA	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
HIROSHIMA	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	2	-	3	-	1	1	1	1
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
FUKUOKA	1	-	1	-	4	-	14	1
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	63	0	182	1	46	10	153	30
RATE								
Current	4.5	0.0	3.2	0.02	3.3	0.7	2.7	0.5
Previous	5.0	0.0	---	---	4.4	0.6	---	---

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDING 25 JANUARY 1947

PREFECTURE	JAPANESE B. ENCEPHALITIS				PLAGUE			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IVATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	NR	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTOPI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
RATE								
Current	0.0	0.0	0.02	0.04	0	0	0	0
Previous	0.1	0.1	--	--	0	0	0	0

Cumulative cases and deaths include all reported, beginning with the week ending 4 January through the current week for all diseases.

Rates per 100,000.

Prepared by: Public Health & Welfare
Section, GHQ, SCAP
(From Japanese sources).

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDING 25 JANUARY 1947

(C) Current cases plus delayed reports
(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	21	81	186	583	66	209
AOMORI	10	20	33	122	21	88
IWATE	2	8	22	46	12	39
MIYAGI	11	25	54	159	42	117
AKITA	3	15	44	147	37	106
YAMAGATA	10	29	68	162	61	174
FUKUSHIMA	* -25	11	14	107	11	85
IBARAKI	18	48	52	170	43	183
TOCHIGI	9	37	72	272	43	201
GUMMA	3	23	26	128	31	141
SAITAMA	20	73	32	212	25	127
CHIBA	34	65	89	225	68	198
TOKYO	NP	123	NP	281	NP	174
KANAGAWA	24	110	324	909	55	190
NIIGATA	6	28	38	100	39	92
TOYAMA	8	22	34	121	25	77
ISHIKAWA	13	55	66	189	49	165
FUKUI	9	42	25	66	10	36
YAMANASHI	7	7	68	108	13	16
NAGANO	9	35	56	188	44	130
GIVU	28	78	33	171	16	83
SHIZUOKA	11	33	56	135	47	149
AICHI	58	195	270	806	128	350
MIE	45	119	56	198	40	134
SHIGA	27	90	26	100	24	61
KYOTO	18	104	123	447	47	231
OSAKA	139	419	358	1119	292	920
HYOGO	46	143	150	530	131	449
NARA	14	43	17	56	14	28
WAKAYAMA	22	66	29	159	27	69
TOTTOKI	7	31	62	325	26	147
SHIMANE	2	18	29	121	39	88
OKAYAMA	9	81	43	242	22	109
HIROSHIMA	18	44	126	367	60	117
YAMAGUCHI	5	16	64	116	26	73
TOKUSHIMA	1	10	11	52	13	66
KAGAWA	8	34	43	108	27	66
EHIME	5	20	58	242	52	204
KOCHI	1	12	18	88	14	85
FUKUOKA	77	255	286	971	136	416
SAGA	4	15	74	140	47	64
NAGASAKI	15	44	102	386	28	108
KUMAMOTO	6	19	66	224	37	84
OITA	18	83	38	175	22	109
MIYAZAKI	4	19	25	80	27	79
KAGOSHIMA	7	12	23	103	14	54
TOTALS	787	2860	3499	11756	2051	6891
RATE						
Current	56.1	51.0	249.5	209.6	146.3	122.9
Previous	73.3	----	268.9	-----	164.6	-----

* Correction.

Digest of Weekly Summary Report of Communicable Diseases
for the Week Ending 25 January 1947

Decreases were reported in the number of cases for all communicable diseases except smallpox.

The number of diphtheria cases (764) reported for the week ending 25 January was approximately five percent less than the number (806) reported in the previous week. The report for Fukushima prefecture, however, has not been received for inclusion in the current summary. If the current number of diphtheria cases in this prefecture were the same as in the previous week (26), the current national total would be nearly the same as in the previous week. There were 80 deaths from diphtheria in the current week compared with 72 in the previous week. The current and cumulative case rates per 100,000 population were 54.5 and 50.1 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 5.7 and 4.7.

Dysentery continued at a low level and, in fact, the current number of cases (63) was more than 10 percent less than in the previous week (72). The number of deaths (12) was about the same as in the previous week (10). The current case rate of 4.5 was only slightly more than the cumulative rate (4.1). The current death rate (0.9) was less than the cumulative rate (1.2).

Typhoid fever cases declined more than 20 percent from 330 to 255 in the current week. Even if the number of cases in Fukushima prefecture remained the same as in the previous week, the national total would still have declined nearly 15 percent. Deaths from typhoid fever increased more than 70 percent from 22 to 38. The current and cumulative case rates were 18.2 and 19.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 2.7 and 2.0.

Paratyphoid fever cases (62) were nearly 15 percent less than in the previous week (72). Three deaths were reported. The current case rate was 4.4 compared with a cumulative rate of 4.0. Both the current and cumulative death rates were 0.2.

Smallpox continued its somewhat uneven course with 21 cases and no deaths reported currently compared with 15 cases and two deaths in the previous week. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.5 and 1.2 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

Epidemic typhus cases (55) declined nearly 30 percent from the number (76) reported in the previous week. Only one death was reported. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.9 and 4.3 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.1 and 0.2.

In contrast with the previous two weeks, malaria cases declined 30 percent from 216 in the previous week to 150 in the current week. No deaths were reported. The current case rate was 10.7 compared with a cumulative rate of 11.3. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

There continued to be no cholera cases or deaths reported.

Scarlet fever cases declined from 70 to 63 but cases in Fukushima prefecture might have brought the national total to about the same as in the previous week. No deaths from scarlet fever were reported. The current case rate of 4.5 remained higher than the cumulative rate of 3.2. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis cases (46) were 25 percent less than the unusually high number (62) reported in the previous week. The current number remained higher than the weekly numbers during the last half of 1946, but is about the same level experienced from February to June of last year. There were ten deaths from epidemic meningitis, compared with eight deaths in the previous week. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.3 and 2.7 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.7 and 0.5.

(continued) - - - - - Digest of Weekly Summary Report of Communicable
Diseases for the Week Ending 25 January 1947.

No cases or deaths were reported for Japanese B. Encephalitis. The
cumulative case and death rates were both less than 0.1.

There were no cases of plague.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
4 WEEK PERIOD ENDING 25 JANUARY 1947

PREFECTURE	<u>DIPHTHERIA</u>				<u>DYSENTERY</u>			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	273	102.0	36	13.5	21	7.8	6	2.2
AOMORI	36	43.1	9	10.8	3	3.6	-	-
IWATE	31	33.2	8	8.6	3	3.2	-	-
MIYAGI	37	33.0	4	3.6	11	9.8	1	0.9
AKITA	63	68.7	4	4.4	6	6.5	1	1.1
YAMAGATA	95	95.6	10	10.1	7	7.0	3	3.0
FUKUSHIMA	36	24.5	-	-	1	0.7	-	-
IBARAKI	27	18.1	2	1.3	9	6.0	3	2.0
TOCHIGI	25	21.7	4	3.5	5	4.3	-	-
GUMMA	23	19.7	9	7.7	3	2.6	1	0.9
SAITAMA	45	28.9	4	2.6	6	3.9	2	1.3
CHIBA	64	41.5	3	1.9	3	1.9	1	0.6
TOKYO	177	55.2	31	9.7	26	8.1	10	3.1
KANAGAWA	59	38.1	6	3.9	3	1.9	1	0.6
NIIGATA	73	40.9	7	3.9	9	5.0	3	1.7
TOYAMA	22	30.7	2	2.8	-	-	1	1.4
ISHIKAWA	40	59.4	-	-	1	1.5	-	-
FUKUI	49	91.8	1	1.9	10	18.7	4	7.5
YAMANASHI	7	11.4	-	-	2	3.3	-	-
NAGANO	45	28.9	4	2.6	1	0.6	-	-
GIFU	17	15.3	2	1.8	1	0.9	1	0.9
SHIZUOKA	37	21.3	4	2.3	13	7.5	2	1.2
AICHI	124	55.4	9	4.0	7	3.1	1	0.4
MIE	77	73.2	3	2.9	-	-	1	1.0
SHIGA	15	23.5	2	3.1	2	3.1	-	-
KYOTO	44	35.4	3	2.4	28	22.5	2	1.6
OSAKA	37	16.2	2	0.9	4	1.8	1	0.4
HYOGO	101	46.6	7	3.2	4	1.8	1	0.5
NARA	4	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	38	53.1	1	1.4	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	20	46.8	3	7.0	1	2.3	-	-
SHIMANE	38	58.3	2	3.1	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	50	42.4	3	2.5	1	0.8	-	-
HIROSHIMA	41	28.1	4	2.7	2	1.4	1	0.7
YAMAGUCHI	61	57.8	5	4.7	4	3.8	2	1.9
TOKUSHIMA	22	34.6	1	1.6	1	1.6	-	-
KAGAWA	18	26.9	-	-	9	13.4	1	1.5
EHIME	133	125.6	12	11.3	3	2.8	1	0.9
KOCHI	21	34.3	1	1.6	3	4.9	2	3.3
FUKUOKA	261	117.1	9	4.0	5	2.2	2	0.9
SAGA	95	144.6	7	10.7	5	7.6	-	-
NAGASAKI	68	62.5	5	4.6	2	1.8	5	4.6
KUMAMOTO	21	16.8	-	-	1	0.8	3	2.4
OITA	107	121.5	12	13.6	2	2.3	1	1.1
MIYAZAKI	57	77.6	5	6.8	1	1.4	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	76	60.8	16	12.8	3	2.4	2	1.6
TOTALS	2810	50.1	262	4.7	232	4.1	66	1.2
JANUARY 1946	5540	98.8	684	12.2	187	3.3	133	2.4

Monthly Report - 25 January 1947
Continued -

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	53	19.8	8	3.0	7	2.6	-	-
AOMORI	23	31.1	6	7.2	2	2.4	-	-
IWATE	13	13.9	1	1.1	1	1.1	-	-
MIYAGI	33	31.2	1	0.9	3	2.7	-	-
AKITA	5	5.5	-	-	1	1.1	-	-
YAMAGATA	35	35.2	9	9.1	10	10.1	1	1.0
FUKUSHIMA	42	28.5	1	0.7	3	2.0	-	-
IBARAKI	37	24.9	1	0.7	13	8.7	1	0.7
TOCHIGI	14	12.1	-	-	2	1.7	-	-
GUMMA	14	12.0	4	3.4	4	3.4	-	-
SAITAMA	21	13.5	-	-	2	1.3	3	1.9
CHIBA	37	24.0	2	1.3	13	8.4	-	-
TOKYO	65	26.3	11	3.4	24	7.5	1	0.3
KANAGAWA	68	43.9	7	4.5	10	6.5	1	0.6
NIIGATA	23	14.6	7	3.9	4	2.2	-	-
TOYAMA	16	22.4	3	4.2	3	4.2	-	-
ISHIKAWA	4	5.9	-	-	1	1.5	-	-
FUKUI	22	41.2	-	-	3	5.6	-	-
YAMANASHI	6	9.8	-	-	1	1.6	-	-
NAGANO	24	15.4	3	1.9	3	5.1	-	-
GIFU	26	23.5	-	-	3	5.4	-	-
SHIZUOKA	42	24.2	2	1.2	17	9.8	-	-
AICHI	30	13.4	2	0.9	10	4.5	-	-
MIE	41	39.0	3	2.9	10	9.5	-	-
SHIGA	6	9.4	-	-	2	3.1	-	-
KYOTO	17	13.7	6	4.8	2	1.6	1	0.8
OSAKA	18	7.9	2	0.9	12	5.3	-	-
HYOGO	46	21.2	3	1.4	2	0.9	-	-
NARA	3	5.3	1	1.8	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	22	30.7	3	4.2	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	12	28.1	2	4.7	2	4.7	-	-
SHIMANE	21	32.2	2	3.1	2	3.1	-	-
OKAYAMA	36	30.5	1	0.8	2	1.7	-	-
HIROSHIMA	48	32.9	4	2.7	7	4.8	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	13	12.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	30	47.2	1	1.6	2	3.1	2	3.1
KAGAWA	20	29.9	7	10.5	4	6.0	-	-
EHIME	13	12.3	1	0.9	1	0.9	-	-
KOCHI	22	35.9	3	4.9	6	9.8	-	-
FUKUOKA	33	14.8	2	0.9	5	2.2	-	-
SAGA	13	19.8	-	-	4	6.1	-	-
NAGASAKI	5	4.6	-	-	3	2.8	-	-
KUMAMOTO	4	3.2	-	-	2	1.6	-	-
OITA	3	3.4	-	-	1	1.1	-	-
MIYAZAKI	12	16.3	1	1.4	6	8.2	1	1.4
KAGOSHIMA	1	0.8	-	-	1	0.8	-	-
TOTALS	1100	19.6	110	2.0	224	4.0	11	0.2
JANUARY 1946	2464	43.9	454	8.1	254	4.5	15	0.3

Monthly Report - 25 January 1947

Continued -

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				EPIDEMIC TYPHUS			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	5	1.9	-	-	15	5.6	4	1.5
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	1	1.2	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	6	5.3	1	0.9
AKITA	3	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	15	10.1	1	0.7	6	4.0	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	1	0.9	-	-	1	0.9	1	0.9
SAITAMA	1	0.6	-	-	10	6.4	2	1.3
CHIBA	13	8.4	2	1.3	8	5.2	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	59	18.4	2	0.6
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	8	5.2	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	1	0.6	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	1	1.4	-	-
ISHIKAWA	1	1.5	-	-	3	4.5	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	4	7.5	3	5.6
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	4	6.5	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	1	0.6	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	9	8.1	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	5	2.9	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	56	25.0	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	1	1.0	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	1	0.8	-	-
OSAKA	7	3.1	-	-	10	4.4	-	-
HYOGO	3	1.4	1	0.5	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	2	3.5	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	7	9.8	-	-
TOTTORI	1	2.3	-	-	1	2.3	-	-
SHIMANE	2	3.1	-	-	1	1.5	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	2	1.7	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	4	3.8	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	1	1.6	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	7	10.5	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	4	1.8	1	0.4	1	0.4	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	4	3.7	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	9	7.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	57	1.2	5	0.1	240	4.3	13	0.2
JANUARY 1946	905	16.1	109	1.9	272	4.8	32	0.6

Monthly Report - 25 January 1947
Continued -

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	14	5.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	3	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	14	15.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	4	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	15	16.4	-	-	0	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	5	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	6	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	25	16.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	1	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	6	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	33	10.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	30	19.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	10	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	2	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	1	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	3	4.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	8	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	32	14.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	20	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	30	47.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	19	15.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	3	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	18	8.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	3	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	4	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	8	18.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	2	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	8	6.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	11	7.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	20	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	23	36.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	29	43.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	27	25.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	10	16.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	94	42.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	35	53.3	1	1.5	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	7	6.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	10	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	31	35.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	5	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	3	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	635	11.3	1	0.02	0	0.0	0	0.0
JANUARY 1946	Not Available		-	-	-	-	-	-

Monthly Report - 25 January 1947

Continued -

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP. B. ENCEPHALITIS			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
HOKKAIDO	21	7.8	-	-	22	8.2	2	0.7	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	4	4.8	-	-	4	4.8	1	1.2	-	-	-	-
IWATE	3	3.2	-	-	1	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	5	4.5	-	-	5	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	6	6.5	-	-	2	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	4	4.0	-	-	2	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	5	3.4	-	-	1	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	3	2.0	-	-	8	5.4	4	2.7	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	3	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	4	2.6	-	-	8	5.1	1	0.6	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	1	0.6	-	-	2	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	37	11.5	-	-	26	8.1	7	2.2	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	3	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	3	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	3	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	5	7.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	3	1.9	-	-	1	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	2	1.8	-	-	2	1.8	1	0.9	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	3	1.7	-	-	3	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	8	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	5	7.8	-	-	2	3.1	1	1.6	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	27	21.7	1	0.8	4	3.2	1	0.8	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	10	4.4	-	-	11	4.8	3	1.3	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	5	2.3	-	-	7	3.2	2	0.9	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	1.4	-	-	1	1.4	1	1.4	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	2.3	-	-	3	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	2	3.1	-	-	1	1.5	1	1.5	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	0.8	-	-	1	0.8	1	0.8	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	0.7	-	-	2	1.4	-	-	1	0.7	1	0.7
YAMAGUCHI	2	1.9	-	-	2	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	1.6	-	-	1	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	1	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	3	2.8	-	-	1	0.9	1	0.9	-	-	1	0.9
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	2	3.3	1	1.6	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	0.4	-	-	14	6.3	1	0.4	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	1	1.5	1	1.5	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	0.9	-	-	2	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	1	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	182	3.2	1	0.2	153	2.7	30	0.5	1	0.02	2	0.04

Jan. 1946 1.3 0.1 0.9 0.2 Not Available

Cumulative cases and deaths include all reported, beginning with the week ending 4 January through the current week for all diseases.

Rates per 100,000.

Plague: 0

Prepared by: Public Health & Welfare
Section, GHQ, SCAP
(From Japanese sources)

Digest of Summary Report of Communicable Disease

For 4 Week Period Ending 25 January 1947

During January case and death rates declined or remained about the same for all communicable diseases except epidemic meningitis. The rates were lower or about the same as in January 1946 for all diseases except epidemic meningitis and scarlet fever.

In terms of numbers of cases, diphtheria (2,810), typhoid fever (1100), and malaria (635) were the most important communicable diseases during January. Epidemic typhus, dysentery and paratyphoid fever also accounted for more than 200 cases each. The leading causes of death from reportable diseases were diphtheria (262) and typhoid fever (110). There were 66 deaths from dysentery and 30 from epidemic meningitis.

For the second consecutive month a decrease was recorded in the diphtheria case rate, which dropped more than 25 percent from 67.7 per 100,000 population in December to 50.1 in January. Decreases were recorded in the case rates of approximately three fourths (34) of the prefectures. The death rate declined from 6.4 in December to 4.7 in January.

Diphtheria cases in January 1947 (2,810) were only slightly more than half the number (5,540) reported in January 1946 and diphtheria deaths (262) were considerably less than half the number (684) reported in the same period last year.

The dysentery case rate continued to decline, from 13.9 in December to 4.1 in January. The dysentery death rate dropped even more sharply from 7.0 in December to 1.2 in January.

This was a normal seasonal decline but the incidence (232) was somewhat higher than in January last year when there were only 187 cases. The number of deaths (66), however, was just half the number (133) of dysentery deaths in January 1946.

Continuing the trend of the previous four months, the typhoid fever case rate dropped nearly 45 percent from 34.2 in December to 19.6 in January. The death rate of 2.0 was less than half the December rate of 5.2.

Typhoid fever cases (1,100) were less than half the number (2,464) reported during the same period last year and deaths (110) were less than a fourth of the number (454) in January 1946.

A decrease was recorded in the paratyphoid fever case rate for the fourth consecutive month, bringing the rate from 9.3 in December to less than half that amount (4.0). The death rate dropped from 0.6 to 0.2.

This was a normal decline. Paratyphoid fever cases (224) and deaths (11) were only slightly less than the number of cases (254) and deaths (15) during the same period last year.

The smallpox case rate declined nearly 15 percent from 1.4 in December to 1.2 in January. Of the 68 cases occurring in January, more than a third (28) were in Ibaraki and Chiba prefectures. There were only 5 smallpox deaths, representing a rate of 0.1.

The picture is, of course, much more encouraging than during the same period last year when there were 905 cases and 109 deaths from smallpox.

The epidemic typhus case rate increased slightly from 4.2 in December to 4.3 in January but the death rate decreased from 0.3 to 0.2.

Despite the slight increase in cases over December, the number (240) was approximately 10 percent less than in January 1946 when 272 cases of epidemic typhus were reported. Deaths (13) were less than half the number (32) in the same period last year.

Malaria continued to decline with a drop of nearly 25 percent in the case rate from 14.9 in December to 11.3 in January. Only 1 malaria death was reported compared with 5 in December. Corresponding rates were 0.02 and 0.1 respectively. There are no data available for the same period last year.

There were no cholera cases or deaths in January compared with 25 cases and 14 deaths in December. The December case and death rates were 0.4 and 0.2. No cases or deaths were reported in January 1946.

The scarlet fever case rate decreased more than 20 percent from 4.1 in December to 3.2 in January and the death rate dropped from 0.1 to 0.02.

In the same period last year, however, there were only 72 cases of scarlet fever compared with 182 this January. Deaths (3) were about the same as this year (1).

The epidemic meningitis case rate (2.7) was 80 percent higher than the December rate of 1.5 and the death rate (0.5) was slightly less than in the previous month (0.6).

There were three times as many cases of epidemic meningitis in January this year (153) than in the same month last year (53), and nearly 3 times as many deaths, 30 compared with 12.

There were only 1 case and 2 deaths from Japanese B encephalitis reported in January compared with 2 cases and no deaths in December. Similar data are not available for January 1946.

There were no cases of plague.

Inclosure No. 3 missing